

man, who was with Mr. Rimington, understood them well, and was their interpreter while they staid. He immediately recognized them as the Welch Indians.

MR. GIBSON, a trader, told Mr. Kennedy, a gentleman now in London, that he had been among Indians who spoke Welch; and that he had conversed, at different times, with very many others, who assured him that there is such a people. The cultivation of their country, and the civilization of the people, is a matter of astonishment to the traders in general.

DR. WILLIAMS also relates the particulars of a conversation between Mr. Owen and General Bowles, a Cherokee Chief, who was in London a few years ago. The General had travelled all along the southern boundary of the country inhabited by the Welch Indians, and abundantly confirmed the accounts we have already given of them. This is the conversation referred to in pages 8 and 9 of this pamphlet.

I shall only add, from Dr. Williams's interesting publications, some observations he makes, in answer to the supposed impracticability of Madoc's voyage at so early a period as the year 1170.

He observes, that the maritime force of the Britons was very considerable in the days of Julius Cæsar, and that the reason of his invading this island was, because the Britons assisted the Gauls by land and sea; that their naval power must have been very respectable, when "*Vincula dare Oceano,*" and "*Britannos subjugare,*" were convertible terms. He also observes, it is admitted that "the Phœnicians and others sailed to Britain, and other countries, for tin and lead, and to the Baltic sea for amber; voyages which seem as difficult as that of Madoc's, and a longer navigation. It was hardly possible for the Britons not to learn how to navigate ships, when they saw it was done by others*." He admits that, probably, chance first threw Prince Madog on the American coast; and supposes, that on his return to Wales (for he made two voyages) he might fall into the current; which, it is said, runs from the West India Islands northward to Cape Sable in Nova Scotia, where, interrupted by the land, it runs eastward towards Britain.

* In the ninth century, Alfred the Great had a very formidable fleet.

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